

KOVACS, Ferenc, Dr.; RABATI, Ferenc, Dr.; SIMON, Tamas, Dr.

Experiments by changing uterine pressures during pregnancy. Magy. noorv.
lap. 21 no.2:71-84 Apr 58.

1. Az Allami Szulezno kezdo Intezet kozlemenye. (Igazgato: Kovacs
Ferenc dr. egyeteri tanar).

(PREGNANCY, physiol.

eff. of uterine pressure changes induced by infusion of
various liquida (Hun))

RABAYANTS, R.S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343

Problem of human polykeratosis. Testimony given at CIA
13-16 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(KERATOSIS)

BADALOV, S.T.; RABAYEVA, E.Ye.; SUROVKIN, V.M.

Comparative method for obtaining thermograms. Uzb. geol. zhur.
no.2:90-93 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut geologii AN USSR i SAIGIMS.
(Rocks--Thermal properties)

RABAYEVA, M. Yu.

RABOTNOVA, I.L.; TOROPOVA, Ye.G.; RABAYEVA, M.Yu.

Oxidation-reduction potential required by anaerobic bacteria
Mikrobiologiya 24 no.5:525-531 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Biolog-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo' gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(BACTERIA,
anaerobic, requirements in oxidation-reduction of medium)

MIKHLIN, E.D.; TARASOVA, N.V.; RABAYEVA, M.Yu.

Use of molasses and propionic acid bacteria in the production of
vitamin B₁₂. Trudy VNIVI 8:71-79 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya po pererabotke rastitel'nogo syr'ya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.
(Propionibacterium) (Molasses) (Cyanocobalamine)

RABAYEVA, Ye.Ye.

✓ Thermal study of serpentinized limestone. S. T. Badalov, M. I. Ismailov, and E. E. Rabayeva. *Zapiski Ucheb. Otdel. Vsesoyus. Mineralog. Obschchestva Akad. Nauk Uzbk. S.S.R.* 1934, No. 5, 45-9.—On heating synthetic mixts. of serpentine and calcite, thermograms were obtained which were similar to those from natural serpentinized limestone. The temp. curve can be interpreted quantitatively ($\pm 5-8\%$) in terms of mineral compn. only by comparing the relative areas of the endothermal deflections with those of standards. The precise temps. at which these deflections occur are of secondary importance. The effect of impurities in calcite is to lower the temp. of endothermal reaction assoc'd. with its calcination. Impurities in serpentine diminish its exothermal peak (forsterite formation) and the temp. of its endothermal decompr. The calcite-serpentine synthetic mixts., used as standards, contained 0-100% calcite. The serpentinized limestone samples varied from 20% serpentine, 80% calcite to 20% calcite, 80% serpentine.

C. H. Fuchsman

RABBE, V.

Change payment procedure for cereal products. Den.i kred.
18 no.8:40-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Starshiy kreditnyy inspektor Voronezhskoy kontory
Gosbanka.
(Voronezh—Grain) (Agriculture—Accounting)

36461-66 ENT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NO: AR6017252 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/D064/D064 73
B

AUTHOR: Rabotkin, V. L.

TITLE: The shape of the brightness wave of an electroluminescent cell

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12D537

REF SOURCE: Sb. proboj dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L.,
Energiya, 1964, 362-364

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, ~~electroluminescent cell~~,
~~electroluminescent capacitor~~, electric capacitor, brightness, flow
kinetics

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the effect of the electric properties
of a passive dielectric material of an electroluminescent cell on the
shape of the brightness wave and other optical characteristics of
electroluminescence. Using an electroluminescent capacitor with mica
and cellophane lining as an example, it was shown that the possible
flow of current through the capacitor affects the kinetics of electro-
luminescence. [Translation of abstract] A. Burlakov. [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/
Card 1/1 pb

Rabcewicz, L.

Design of a hydroelectric plant in Forcacava. Tr. from the
Swedish. (To be contd.) p. 106 INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo
stavetnictvi) Praha. Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

ENCLERIA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.10/7 Chest Diseases Jul57

1750. BABCEWICZ-LUBELSKA J. Sanat. Kolejowego w Chodziez. Wyniki leczenia gružlicy płuc odnosi opisany zastosowanu w myśl wskazań typowych Results of pneumothorax treatment applied with typical indications in pulmonary tb Gružlica 1956, 24, 11 (1113-1126) Tables 9

Ninety-four patients, aged from 15 to 40, were treated with pneumothorax, the total number of pneumothoraces being 108. The indications for pneumothorax treatment were either "ideal" or "usual." In 89 pneumothoraces there were either no adhesions or they were successfully severed. In 19 pneumothoraces the adhesions were considered not harmful. Pneumonolysis was performed between the 3rd and the 6th week of pneumothorax treatment. The follow-up period varied from 8 to 3 yr. from pneumothorax induction and from 5 to 1 yr. (2.5 yr. on the average) after the pneumothorax treatment had been completed. In 45 pneumothoraces the results were favourable; in 63 the results were unsatisfactory. In 2/3 of the cases with the ideal indications, the results were favourable; out of the cases with the usual indications, in 2/3 the results were unsatisfactory. Complications occurred in 2/3 of the cases independently from the indications; they consisted mainly of pleural sero-fibrinous effusion or of contralateral spreads. Every 3rd pneumothorax was complicated by effusion and every 4th pneumothorax by contralateral spread; the last complication was prevalent in cases with usual indications. In 2/3 of the cases with complications, chemotherapy had not been administered before the onset of the complication. In the majority of the cases relapse occurred during the first or the 2nd year of pneumothorax treatment. Out of the 65 pneumothoraces considered as effective, 16 cases deteriorated within the first 2 yr. after the treatment had been completed. In every 2nd pneumothorax, extensive thickening of the pleura as a sequela of treatment was found.

PA 18/49T5

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Colorimetric Jul/Aug 48
Chemistry - Cerium

"Determination of Cerium by Colorimetrical
Means," D. I. Rabchikov, Z. G. Strelkova, Inst
of Geochem and Anal Chem Izdat V. I. Vernadskiy,
Acad Sci USSR, 54 pp

"Zhur Analit Khimii" No 4

Cerium can be rapidly and accurately determined
by colorimetric method. Stable colored solu-
tions of tetravalent cerium can be obtained
when metallic ion is in form of citric acid com-
plex compound. Transformation of all the Ce³⁺
into colored form Ce⁴⁺ is best achieved by action

18/49T5

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Colorimetric Jul/Aug 48
(Contd)

of hydrogen peroxide in an alkaline medium.
Cerium being determined must first be isolated
from heavy metals. Other elements of group IV
not affect accuracy of method. Submitted on
6 Jan 47.

18/49T5

SEMENKOV, Nikolay Afanas'yevich [Semiankov, M.A.]; RABCHIKOV, N.
[Rabchikov, N.], red.; DZIK, V., tekhn. red.

[Large crops from drained peat bogs] Z asushanykh
tarfianikau - vysokiia uradzhai. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va
sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 25 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

RABCHINSAYA, G. I.

PA 19T49

USSR/Radio Broadcasting
Cells, Rectifier

Feb/Mar 1946

"Method of Adjusting Broadcasting Boosters Over Wires," M. S. Orlov, Candidate of Tech Sci, G. I. Rabchinshaya, Moscow Relay Network, 2 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektro Svyaz'" No 2/3 (71-72)

Discusses the need of an automatic indicator in the event that there is breakdown in one of the booster blocks. Mentions apparatus like the VUO-500-1A rectifier cell, VUO-500 Condenser filter.

19T49

RABCHINSKAYA, G. I.

RABCHINSKAYA, G. I. Electrical materials used in communications; a reference book. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1947. 118 p. (49-14349)

TKI45.R2

RABCHINSKAYA, G.I., inzhener.

Oscillographic method of adjusting amplifier channels in wire
broadcasting. Vest. sviazi 7 no.7:19-21 Jl '47. (MIRA 9:1)
(Radio relay systems) (Cathode ray tubes)

BABCHINSKAYA, G. I.

"Equalizing Frequency Characteristics of Broadcast Channels," Vestnik Svyazi,
No. 3, 1948.

RABCHINSKAYA, G.I.

Radioliubitel skie materialy. [Radio amateur's material]. Moskva, Gosenergozdat,
1950. 112 p.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

RABCHINSKAYA, Galina Ivanovna; KOMARKOV, Ye.F., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskly redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio engineering materials] Radiotekhnicheskie materialy. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 328 s. (MIRA 9:12) (Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

RABCHINSKAYA - S I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 Eng. A.P. GEPEL, Eng. A. MAGIDSON CIA-RDP86-00513R00138
AUTHOR Eng. A.P. GEPEL, Eng. A. MAGIDSON
TITLE G.I. Rabchinskaya. "Radiotechnical Working Materials".
2. revised edition, 328 pages, price Rb. 7.65, published by Gosenergoizdat 1956. Licensed by the Department for Instructional Institutes of the Ministry for the Radio Industry as a text book for technical schools MRTF.
(G.I. Rabchinskaya. Radiotekhnicheskiye materialy. Vtoroye izdaniye, pererabotannoye. 328 str., ts. 7 rub. 65 kop. Gosenergoizdat, 1956. Dopushchено Управлением учебными заведениями Министерства радиотехнической промышленности в качестве учебника для техников MRTF. - Russian)
PERIODICAL Elektrичество 1957, № 6, pp 95-96 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT The above is a book review. The book consists of the following parts:
1) Working materials for electric insulation.
2) Semiconductors.
3) Conductors.
4) Magnetic working materials. Besides, 8 laboratory works are described.

105-6-26/26

G.I. Rabchinskaya. "Radiotechnical Working Materials",
2. revised edition, 328 pages, price Rb. 7.65, published
by Gosenergoizdat 1956. Licensed by the Department for
Instructional Institutes of the Ministry for the Radio
Industry as a text book for technical schools MRTP.

The book is widely criticized and all deficiencies are
described in detail. They mainly concern the arrangement
of the matter dealt with, style and expression, as well
as cases of technical inaccuracy and errors.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Energy "Molotov" and ALLUNION Institute
of Energetics for instruction by Correspondence.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: -

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

RABCZUK, Alfred; RUTKOWSKI, Marian

New elements in automatic control of laboratory fractional distillation.
Przem chem 40 no.9:534-537 S '61.

1. Zaklad Weglopochodnych, Instytut Ciezkiej Syntezy Organicznej,
Blachownia Slaska i Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Plynnych, Poli-
technika, Wroclaw.

RAPORT, I.

base measurement in Krakow.

P. 76 (PRZIGLAD GOSCIENNY) Poland, Vol. 13, No. 2, Feb. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of European Accessio's (AKI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957

RABCZUK, Ignacy, mgr inz.

Proper utilization of surveying materials prepared for soil
classification and land registration. Przegl good 35 no. 6:
248-249 Je '63.

RABCZUK, Ignacy, mgr inz.

Full utilization of geodetic documentation data prepared
for soil classification and land recording. Przegl geod
35 no. 12: 521-523 D '63.

RABCZUK, Ignacy.

Full utilization of survey works for soil classification
and land records. Przegl geod 36 no. 4:137-138 Ap '64.

PAKULA, R.; RABCZYNSKA, F.

Differentiation of coagulase positive strains of staphylococci
with specific bacteriophage. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:
305-306 1952.
(CLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Warsaw.

PAKULA, R.; RABCZYNsKA, F.; ZALEsKA, H.

Phosphatase as index of pathogenicity of staphylococci. Med. dosw.
mikrob. 5 no.1:71-76 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

PAKULA, R.; RABCZYNsKA, F.

Studies on differentiation of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* with specific bacteriophages. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no.2:197-209 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

RABCZYNSKA F.

PAKULA, Roman; LEWINSON, Zofia; Rabczynska, Felicja

Effect of penicillin and chloramphenicol on variability of Streptococcus viridans. Med. dosw. mikrob. 6 no.3:271-280 1954.

1. Z Państwowego Zakładu Higieny w Warszawie.

(STREPTOCOCCUS,

viridans, eff. of chloramphenicol & penicillin, variability)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, effects,

on Streptoc. viridans, variability)

(PENICILLIN, effects,

on Streptoc. viridans, variability)

PAKULA, Roman; RABCZYNSKA, Felicja; DOBRZANSKI, Wladyslaw, EYSYMONIT,
Irena; SOSNOWSKA, Alicja; BUDZYNOWSKA, Jozefa.

Antibiotic sensitivity of *Staphylococcus* isolated in various
environments; role of hospital environment in spreading of
resistant strains. *Med.dosw.mikrob.* ? no.4:399-407 1955.

1. Z Państwowego Zakładu Higieny i Zakładu Mikrobiologii i
Higieny Wydz. Farmaceutycznego A.M. w Warszawie.

(*MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES*, effect of drugs on,
antibiotic resist., role of hosp. in spreading
of resist. strains)

(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
on *Micrococcus pyogenes*, role of hosp. in spreading
of resist. strains)

PAKULA, Roman; RABCZYNSKA, Felicja; IWANSKA, Krystyna

Epidemiology of infections of the upper respiratory tract with Staphylococcus resistant to antibiotics in hospitalized patients treated with chloramphenicol. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 10 no.1: 19-24 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Bakteriologii Panstw. Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.
(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS,
resp. tract, antibiotic resist. types in patients
treated with chloramphenicol. (Pol))
(RESPIRATORY TRACT, diseases,
micrococcal infect. resist. to antibiotics in patients
treated with chloramphenicol. (Pol))
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use,
resp. microccal infect. resist. to antibiotics in
patients treated with chloramphenicol. (Pol))
(ANTIBIOTICS, resistance and sensitivity,
micrococcal infect. of resp. tract. resist. to
antibiotics in patients treated with chloramphenicol.
(Pol))

PAKULA, R.; PSTRAGOWSKA, W.; PAKULSKA, J.; OSWIECIMSKA, H.; RABCZYNSKA, F.;
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343

Course of scarlet fever in children treated with penicillin and hospitalized in general wards with normal admission of patients to wards. Pediat. polska 32 no.1:83-93 Jan 57.

1. Z Państwowego Zakładu Higieny w Warszawie Dyrektor: prof. dr.
med. F. Przesmycki i Miejskiego Szpitala Zakaznego Nr 1 w
Warszawie Kierownik naukowy: prof. dr. J. Bogdanowicz. Adres:
Warszawa, ul. Wolska 37, Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Dzieci.
(SCARLET FEVER, ther.
penicillin in non-isolated hosp. wards (Pol))
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
scarlet fever, in non-isolated hosp. wards (Pol))

MEISLOWA, Paula; KUDELSKI, Zygmunt; RABCZYNSKA, Felicja

Studies on the reaction of the mouse organism to the immunization and infection with typhoid bacilli. I. Survival of typhoid bacilli in mouse organs immunized with various typhoid vaccines. Med. dosw. mikrob. 14 no. 3:213-222 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Badania i Szczepionek PZH w Warszawie.
(TYPHOID immunol) (VACCINATION exper)

POLAND

RABOCZYNSKA, Felicja, KWIĘDELSKI, Zygmunt, and SĘSŁOWA, Paulina, Department for Testing Sera and Vaccines (Zakład Badania Serów i Szczepionek), PZH (Państwowy Zakład Higieny, State Institute of Hygiene) in Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. M. WIELGEL)

"Reactivity of Mice Upon Immunization and Infection with Typhoid Bacilli. II. Serologic Reactions Following Use of Live or Killed Bacteria, or their Extracts."

Warsaw, Majcyna Doswiadczała i Mikrobiologia, Vol 15, No. 1, 63, pp 13-21.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The level of H, O, and Vi agglutinating antibodies was studied in infected and non-infected, immunized and non-immunized mice. Agglutinin formation was noted only in mice injected with live bacilli, stronger for non-immunized than for immunized mice, with highest titres obtained with the H, and lesser with the O and Vi antigens. There was no difference whether the bacilli were introduced in saline or zymogen medium, and high agglutination maintained only while they were present. One each Polish, French, and Scandinavian refs.

1/1

13

MEISLOWA, Paula; RABCZYNSSKA, Felicja; KUDELSKI, Zygmunt

Evaluation of vaccines and of the effectiveness of vaccinations
against typhoid fever. XII. Agglutinating antibodies in rabbit
sera after the immunization with antityphoid vaccines. Przegl.
epidem. 17 no.1/2:81-87 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Badania Surowic i Szczepionek Państwowego Zakładu
Higieny Kierownik: prof. dr H. Meisel.
(TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID VACCINES)
(AGGLUTINATION) (ANTIBODIES)

KUDELSKI, Zygmunt; MEISLOWA, Paula; RABCZYNsKA, Felicja

Evaluation of vaccines and of the effectiveness of vaccinations
against typhoid fever. XIII. Evaluation of 4 typhoid vaccines
by means of an active mouse test. Przegl. epidem. 17 no.1/2:
89-97 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Badania Surowic i Szczepionek Państwowego Zakładu
Higieny Kierownik: prof. dr H. Meisel.
(TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID VACCINES) (ZYMOSAN)

RABCZYNSKA, Felicja; MEISLOWA, Paula; KUDELSKI, Zygmunt.

Specificity of a test used in the evaluation of immunogenic properties of typhoid vaccines. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 16 no.4:
275-281 '64

1. Z Zakladu Badania Surowic i Szczepionek Państwowego Zakładu Higieny w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. H. Meisel).

44200

P/053/62/000/010/001/004
E192/E382

9.4.5.20

AUTHORS: Markowska, Ewa and Rabe, Jerzy

TITLE: Preliminary investigation of the technology of a
thermistor for temperature measurement in the range
700 - 1 200 °C

PERIODICAL: Przglad elektroniki, no. 10, 1962, 585 - 591

TEXT: The investigated thermistors were composed of the oxides Al_2O_3 , Mn_2O_3 and NiO in the ratio of 4:3:1. This compound was also doped with silicon, barium, ferrous and copper oxides (about 3 to 0.3%) to facilitate the baking procedure. The material in powder form was pressed into suitable pills and provided with platinum leads. The pills with the leads were then baked and provided with additional extended leads made of Kanthal Al wire. The temperature-resistance characteristics of these thermistors were then measured by gradually heating them to 1 200 °C and then cooling them; this operation was repeated several times. The temperature was measured by a Pt/Pt/Rh thermocouple connected to a millivoltmeter. The resistance of the

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P/053/62/000/010/001/004
E192/E382

Preliminary investigation

thermistors was measured by a Wheatstone bridge with a galvanometer. The samples were baked at 1 200 °C for one hour in the first series of trials. They were cooled either rapidly or slowly. It was found that the resistance-temperature characteristics of such thermistors were not stable (not repeatable). Further samples were baked at 1 300 and 1 400 °C for one or two hours, and then cooled. It was found that the characteristics of the samples which were baked for 2 hours at 1 400 °C were "smooth" and repeatable. Some samples were baked at 1 500 °C but no further improvement was observed. It was further concluded that a temperature of 1 400 °C and baking time of 2 hours were sufficient and this was confirmed by investigating an additional set of samples. The results of measurement of one of these samples are illustrated in Fig. 14; it is seen that between 700 and 1 200 °C the resistance changes from 30 k Ω to 400 Ω and the temperature coefficient varies from 0.0123 $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ to 0.00335 $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$. There are 14 figures.

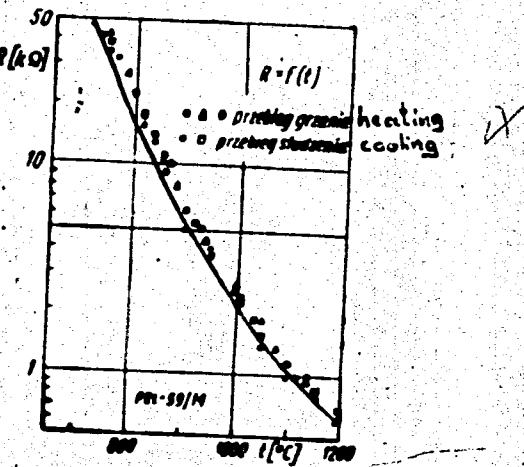
Card 2/3

Preliminary investigation

P/053/62/000/010/001/004
E192/E382

ASSOCIATION: ZE IPPT PAN
Polit. Warsz. Zakład Ceramiki
(ZE IPPT PAN, Department of Ceramics,
Warsaw Polytechnic)

Fig. 14:



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RAPECKI, W.

Od kamery do ekranu (From the camera to the screen), by W. Rabęcki.
Reported in New Books, (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 6, March 15, 1956.

~~R~~ RABEGA, Constantin

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1958, No 11070

Author : Constantin Rabega

Inst : "C.I. Parhon" University

Title : New Method of Indirect Microdetermination of Glucose with Sodium Sulfosalicylatocuproate

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint natur., 1956, No 12,
57-63

Abstract : The method is based on glucose (I) reduction with CuO, which is formed at the dissociation of sodium sulfosalicylatocuproate $\text{Na}_4\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_3\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{O}_3)_2\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (II) at boiling with NaOH. CuO is reduced to Cu_2O , the amount of which is proportional to the amount of I present in the solution. The residual CuO is determined iodometrically by Khayen and Lou method: the amount of the formed Cu_2O is found from the difference. 2%-vol aqueous solution of II acidified with HCl (2.5 mlit of 18.5%-vol HCl per 1000 mlit of the solution) is used in the analysis. First Cu^2 contained in 10 mlit of the

Card : 1/2

_____ solution is found by interpolation on this curve.

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RABEGA, Constantin

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1958, No 11071

Author : Constantin Rabega, Romeo Stanescu, Maria Rabega, Teodor
USORIAN

Inst : "C.I. Parhon" University

Title : Indirect Microdetermination of Some Monoses and Reducing
Disaccharides (Bioses) with Sodium Sulfosalicylatocuprate.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1956, No 12,
65-75

Abstract : The method described earlier (see the preceding abstract)
was applied to the determination of mannose, galactose, maltose and lactose. In all the cases a linear dependence between the number of mlit of 0.1 n. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ expended for the titration of Cu^{2+} and the number of mg of the analysed substance was established. Mannose and galactose possess the reduction capacity more or less in the same degree of glucose. The reduction capacity of maltose and lactose is a half of that of glucose.

Card : 1/1

RABEGA, C.

RUMANIA/Plant Physiology - Water Regime.

I-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24666

Author : Rabega C., Stenescu R., Rabega M.

Inst : "

Title : Penetration of Water into Seeds of Sugar- and Fodder Beet
in Conditions of Chemical Stimulation.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon" Ser. shtiint. natur., 1956, No 12,
169-714

Abstract : Water from the water supply system penetrated into seeds
of sugar-beet faster than into fodder-beet seeds. Chemi-
cal stimulators-KBr, hydroquinon and ammonium thiocyanate -
inhibited the water penetration into the seeds (3% KBr so-
lution was strongest, 1% hydroquinon solution was weakest).

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Romania H-26
CITY, STATE :
ART. JOUR. : RUMCHIM., No. 21 - 1959. No. 76422
AUTHOR : Rabega, C., Rabega, M., and Stanescu, R.
INST. : C. I. Parhon University
TITLE : The Microdetermination of Reducing Substances in Bee's Honey
ORG. PUB. : An Univ 'C. I. Parhon,' Ser Stiint Natur, no 17,
 55-59 (1958)
ABSTRACT : A method based on the utilization of the sodium
 salt of copper sulfosalicylate for the microde-
 termination of reducing substances in bee's honey
 is described. The experiments have shown that
 the above method gives 3-12 mg/ml and 4-27 mg/ml
 of reducing substances in honey of good and poor
 quality, respectively.

D. Bronshteyn

CARD: 1/1

282

RUMIN: /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Industry.

H-28

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6358.

Author : Rabegan, G.; Osorhan, T.

Inst : C.L. Parhon University.

Title : Micromethod of Determination of Reducing Agents in Grape
and Orange Juices with Sodium Cuprosulfosalicylate.

Orig Pub: An. Univ. "C.L. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1958, No 17,
61-64.

Abstract: A method of determination of reducing agents in orange
and grape juices is described. The new method is more
sensitive than Bertrand's method and, as far as the
sensitivity is concerned, it approaches Haage-dorn-
Jensen's method, but it is more convenient than the

Card : 1/2

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RUMENI/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Industry.

H-28

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6358.

latter, because it needs simpler reagents and takes
less time. - Author's summary.

Card : 2/2

RABEGA, C

The indirect microdetermination of fructose and inverted sucrose with sodium cuprithiosalicylate. C. Rabega, M. Rabega, and R. Stănescu (Univ. "C.I. Parhon," Bucharest, Romania). *Analele univ. "C.I. Parhon" București, Ser. stiinț. nat., No. 16, 111-10 (1957).*—An extension of previous work (*C.A.* 52, 19718a). A standardized 2% soln. of Na cuprithiosalicylate (I) has been used to det. the amt. of fructose in solns. contg. 2-10 mg. of fructose as well as in solns. contg. mixts. of fructose and glucose resulting from the inversion of sucrose. The procedure involves the Hæn and Low method for the iodometric titration of Cu^{++} left in 10 ml. of I in the presence of various amts. of sugars. It can be used for the indirect microdetn. of inverted sucrose. The amt. of sucrose can be obtained by multiplying the amt. of inverted sucrose found in soln. by a factor of 0.95 (because 1 g. of inverted sucrose corresponds to $(342/300)$ = 0.95 g. of sucrose). The method is very exact because the exptl. errors are practically negligible. The time required for one microdetn. is about 7 min. M. Cais

RABEGA, C.; RABEGA, M.; STANESCU. R.

Microdetermination of the directly-reducing substances in honey by means
of cuprisulfosalicylate of sodium. p. 55

ANALELE. SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Romania.
Vol. 7, no. 17, 1958

Monthly list of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1958

Uncl.

RABEGA, C.; OSORHAN, T.

Microdetermination of directly-reducing substances in fruit juices by
means of cuprisulfosalicylate of sodium. p. 61

ANALELE. SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 7, no. 17, 1958

Monthly list of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Unc.

RAEEGA C., and others.

Microdetermination of milk lactose by use of copper sulfosalicylate of sodium. p. 137.

ANALELE SIHIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 20, 1958.

Sept.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, no. 9, 1959.
Uncl.

RABIGA, C., and others

Microdetermination of urine glucose by use of copper sulfosalicylate of sodium. p. 141.

AN ALELE SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 7, no. 20, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, no. 9/1959.
Uncl. Sept.

RABEGA, MARIL

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khirniya, No 4, 1958, No 11071

Author : Constantin Rabega, Romeo Stancescu, Maria Rabega, Teodor Osorhan

Inst : "C.I. Parhon" University

Title : Indirect Microdetermination of Some Monoses and Reducing Disaccharides (Bioses) with Sodium Sulfosalicylatocupoate.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1956, No 12, 65-75

Abstract : The method described earlier (see the preceding abstract) was applied to the determination of mannose, galactose, maltose and lactose. In all the cases a linear dependence between the number of mlit of 0.1 n. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ expended for the titration of Cu^{2+} and the number of mg of the analysed substance was established. Mannose and galactose possess the reduction capacity more or less in the same degree of glucose. The reduction capacity of maltose and lactose is a half of that of glucose.

Card : 1/1

RABEGA, M.

The indirect microdetermination of fructose and inverted sucrose with sodium cuprithiosalicylate. C. Rabega, M. Rabega, and R. Stănescu (Univ. "C.I. Parhon," Bucharest, Romania). *Anal. univ. "C.I. Parhon" Bucuresti, Ser. stiint., no. 16, 111-10 (1957).* — An extension of previous work (C.A. 52, 19718a). A standardized 2% soln. of Na cuprithiosalicylate (I) has been used to det. the amt. of fructose in solns. contg. 2-10 mg. of fructose as well as in solns. contg. mixts. of fructose and glucose resulting from the inversion of sucrose. The procedure involves the Hæn and Low method for the iodometric titration of Cu^{++} left in 10 ml. of I in the presence of various amts. of sugars. I can be used for the indirect microdetn. of inverted sucrose. The amt. of sucrose can be obtained by multiplying the amt. of inverted sucrose found in soln. by a factor of 0.95 (be-

cause 1 g. of inverted sucrose corresponds to (342/360) = 0.95 g. of sucrose). The method is very exact because the exptl. errors are practically negligible. The time required for one microdetn. is about 7 min. M. Cais

RABEGA, M.; STANESCU, R.; RABEGA, C.

Microdetermination of the directly-reducing substances in honey by means
of cuprisulfosalicylate of sodium. p. 55.

ANALELE. SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Romania.
Vol. 7, no. 17, 1958

Monthly list of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

RABEK, Jan F.

Viscosimeter with exchangeable capillaries for photochemical
research. Chemia stosow 7 no.4:703-706 '63.

I. Katedra Technologii Tworzyw Sztucznych, Politechnika,
Wrocław.

RABEK, Jan F.

problems of photosensitization in polymer chemistry. II.
Polimery tworzące wielk. o. no. 4a128-130. Ap. 1961.

1. Department of Technology of Plastics, Technical University,
Wroclaw.

RABEK, M., inz.; BOJNICAN, V., inz.

Use of medium-frequency induction heating for surface hardening
of gear wheels. Stroj vyr 11 no.10:499-501, 521 0 '63.

1. Strojarske a metalurgicke zavody, n.p., Dubnica nad Vahom.

RABEK, T.J.
POLAND/Synthetic Polymers, Plastics.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 66040

Author : Rabek, T.J.

Inst : -
Title : Synthetic Ion Exchange Resins. II. Review of Performan-
ces for 1949-1957.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 11, 653-660.

Abstract : Methods are described for the synthesis of 23 types of organic ions in granulated form, which partially represent the reproduction of ion-exchange resins of known trade brands. Cited are a series of details of their extraction processes; also, the synthesis of other ionites based on new raw materials was studied.
Bibliography with 20 titles.

Card 1/1

44

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Synthetic Poly-
mers. Plastics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21519

Author : Rabek, Tadeusz I., Malczewski, Jan

Inst :

Title : Synthesis of Urea-Formaldehyde Resins.

Orig Pub : Orzec. chem., 1958, 37, No 5, 358-360

Abstract : The dependence of the time of condensation
of urea (I) with formaldehyde (II) and the
stability of the prepared urea-formaldehyde
resins (UFR) on the type and concentration
of the pH regulator (R) was investigated.
As a pH R, H₂O₂, HCl, HCOOH and (NH₄)₂S₂O₈
were investigated. It was established that

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14-136

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Synthetic Poly-
mers. Plastics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21519

the use of hydrochloric acid (0.5 n and 1.0 n) and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ allows a significant reduction in the length of the condensation process. However, in addition, the control of the reaction is hampered and the possibility of obtaining a nonstandard product arises. Also, the use of hydrochloric acid as a pH R leads to irregular UFR, which contain in their mass, foci of gelatinization which cause low stability during the storage of UFR. The best results are obtained with the use of H_2O_2 . Along with this, a fast and sufficiently accurate method is propo-

Card : 2/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Synthetic Poly-
mers. Plastics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21519

sed for determination of the suitability of I for synthesis of UFR. The method is based on heating for 2 hours 0.25 moles of I with 0.5 moles of II, neutralized to a pH of 7.0. After complete dissolution of I, the pH of the solution should be within 6.9-7.1, and in 45 minutes - 6.2-6.4. During heating, the solution should maintain transparency. -- L. Sedov

Card : 3/3

14-137

H-29

COUNTRY : Poland
 CATEGORY :

RABEK, T. I.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73206

AUTHOR : Rabek, T. I.; Malczewski, J.; Tanska, A.

INST. :
 TITLE : Synthetic Ion-Exchange Resins. Communication
 III. Synthesis of weakly-Basic Anion Exchanger
 from m-Phenylene-Diamine

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 9, 546-548

ABSTRACT : There has been synthesized a new anion exchanger FDP of the weakly-basic type, having better properties than Wofatit MD. Polyethylene-polyimines are obtained from dichlorethane and NH₃, in a tin-lined autoclave, by heating at 140-150° at a pressure not exceeding 15 atm. The reaction product is made alkaline, excess NH₃ and a portion of the water are removed in vacuum. After addition of 50% solution of NaOH a mixture of polyimines separates. By fractional distillation in vacuum the ethylene diamine is removed from this mixture and the residual polyethylene-polyimines are used to synthesize the anion exchanger.

CARD: 1/2

111

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

H-29

ABS. JOUR. : RZhkhim., No. 1959, No. 73206

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with addition of 0.158 mole HCl (specific gravity 1.19) and 23.7 g ice. Then 4.85 g polyethylene poly imides and 0.107 mole HCl are added, the mixture is cooled to 8-11°, after which 0.557 mole 40% CH₂O are added at 2-3°, and the mixture is stirred vigorously. The temperature rises rapidly to 60-70° and a gel is formed which after drying forms black granules. Determination of exchange capacity of the anion exchanger was conducted by the simplified dynamic method of Kunin and Kayers. Mechanical strength was determined by grinding in a ball mill. The anion exchanger has an exchange capacity of the order of 4.2-4.8 mg-equivalent/g R-Cl. Communication II see RZhKhim, 1958, No 19, 66040. -- L. Popov.

CARD: 2/2

RABEK, T.

100-29
COUNTRY : Poland
CITY :
MKT, JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.
X-29
20087
AUTHOR : Laskawski, J., Malczewski, J., and Rabek, T.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Some Problems in the Utilization of Urea-Formaldehyde Resins in the Enrichment of Articles Pressed from Scrap
ORIG. PUB. : Przeglad Papiern., 15, No 6, 174-177 (1959)
ABSTRACT : In pressing articles from ground raw scrap with a 20% solids content and 12% urea-formaldehyde resin, containing 40% solids, 300-400 gms of moist scrap are diluted with water until the ratio of total solids to total water (including the water contained in the scrap in the resin) is 1 : 15. The composition obtained is stirred for 45 min in an impeller-type mixer rotating at a speed of 100 rpm. At the end of that period, pH control and coagulating agents (aluminum

CARD: 1/2

394

COUNTRY : Poland H-23
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhChim., No. 5 1960, No. 20087
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : sulfate, sodium acetate) are added, followed after some time by the addition of resin, and the agitation is continued for 30 min. The mixture obtained is dewatered and pressed under a pressure of 100 kg/cm². The pressed articles are dried at about 20° for 4-5 days, followed by additional curing for 48 hrs. at 70°. A single-stage and two-stage process for the impregnation of pre-pressed slabs from wastes are also described.
L. Sedov
C.R.S. 2/2

RABEK, TADEUSZ

V Synthetic ion exchangers. V. Carboxyl cation-exchange resin from salicylic acid. Tadeusz Rabek and Witold Zieliński (Politech., Wrocław, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Wrocław No. 31, Chem. No. 6, 3-10 (1959)* (English summary); *CA 53, 14385e.*—Salicylic acid 0.5, HClO 1.0, and HCl CA 53, 14385e.—Salicylic acid 0.5, HClO 1.0, and HCl 0.006 mole were heated 2 hrs. at 98–100° on an oil bath, the mixt. was allowed to cool to 40–50°, neutralized with 40% aq. NaOH, alkalinized to pH 9.6–10.0, PhOH 0.35 and HCHO 0.5 mole added, the mixt. refluxed on oil bath at 99–100° and heating interrupted after 45–90 min., when gel formation began in the bulk liquid without sepn. of H₂O; the dark-red gel was quickly removed from the flask, comminuted, dried at 100° and, when hard (after some 5 hrs.), at 120° for 20 hrs. The acid form of the cation-exchange resin of 0.4–1.0-mm. particle size, had sp. gr. 0.605 kg./l., exchange capacity 4.22 meq./g. against 1*N* NaOH and 2.14 meq./g. against *N* AcONa, and a rather slow exchange rate. Seven other attempts with HCHO 1.5–2.35 moles and reaction times 1 hr. and 40–150 min. in the 1st and 2nd stage, resp., are summarized. Brittle gels of low exchange capacity were obtained if an emulsion was formed in the 1st stage of the synthesis, contrary to Kawabe and Yanagita's observations (*CA 47, 4010i*). Lowering of drying temp. increased the swelling index over 10%. VI. A cation-exchange resin from *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid. T. Rabek and Kazimierz Schwartz. *Ibid.* 11–14.—The recommended procedure is: heat *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid 138 g., 30% aq. HCHO 200 g., and HCl (d. 1.19) 15 ml. on an oil bath; at 98–100° for 2 hrs.; cool the light-brown soln. to about 50°, neutralize, and add 40% aq. NaOH to pH 9.6–10.0; add PhOH 65.8 g., 20% aq. HCHO 100 g., reflux at 100° to gel formation (20–35 min.), remove the product quickly, and dry it at 110–6° for 10–15 hrs. The cation-exchange resin acid form, 0.4–1.0-mm. particle size, swelling index 20%, had exchange capacity 3.52 and 1.04 meq./g. against *N* NaOH and AcONa, resp.

J. Steck

POL/5661

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Rabek, Tadeusz Ignacy

Teoretyczne podstawy syntezy polielektrolitów i wymieniaczy jonowych (Theoretical Fundamentals of Polyelectrolyte Synthesis and Ionic Exchange) Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1960. 566 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: Jan Surowiński.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, particularly those interested in the production and industrial applications of ionites.

COVERAGE: According to the author, this book is the first attempt to present a systematic treatment of problems of the synthesis of ionites, taking as the point of departure the results of theoretical and physicochemical experiments on processes of ion exchange between macromolecular substances and simple ions of low molecular weight. Problems related to process theory are not discussed. Attention is given to theoretical problems and their eventual special applications where this is necessary to explain the laws of synthesis and the possibility of synthesizing ionites of given properties and applications. The

Card 1/10

Theoretical Fundamentals (Cont.)

POL/5661

majority of the syntheses of ionites described have been experimentally verified by the author and his colleagues. Organic ionites are discussed in detail in connection with methods of synthesizing linear polyelectrolytes. No personalities are mentioned. There are 3,178 references to monographic and periodical literature (up to 1957).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF ION EXCHANGE,
PROPERTIES OF POLYELECTROLYTES AND IONITES

1. Ion Exchange	17
2. Ion Exchangers	22
3. Inorganic Exchangers: Zeolites, Permutites, and Others	32
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Card 2/10

RABEK, T. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4984

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow,
1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR,
Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty.
Sektsiya III. (International Symposium on Macromolecular
Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and
Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960]
469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied
Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular compounds.

Card 1/13

International Symposium (Cont.)

SOV/4984

COVERAGE: This is Section III of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions, the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion exchange resins, semiconductor materials, etc., methods of catalyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of various factors on polymerization and the degradation of high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References given follow the articles.

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Loucheux, M. H., and A. Banderet (France). A Purely Chemical Contribution to the Knowledge of the Shape of Macromolecules in Solution	13

Card 2/13

International Symposium (Cont.)

SOV/4984

Kudryavtsev, G. I., Ye. A. Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, and I. S. Mazel' (USSR). The Interaction of Poly-D-chloromethylacrylate With Amines 24

Rabek, T. I., and J. Kosmider (Poland). Chlorination of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins 27

Alexandru, L., M. Opris, and A. Ciocan (Rumania). Cyanoethyl and Aminopropyl Ethers of Polyvinyl Alcohol 34

Yakubovich, A. Ya., G. Ya. Gordon, L. I. Maslenikova, Ye. M. Grobman, K. I. Tret'yakova, and N. I. Kokoreva (USSR). Study of the Chemical Conversions of Polycarbonates 44

Parrod, J., and A. Kohler (France). Study of Macromolecular Clathrate Compounds 54

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Card 3/13

International Symposium (Cont.)

SOV/4984

- Fingauz, I. M., A. F. Vorob'yeva, G. A. Shirokova, and M. P. Dokuchayeva (USSR). Esters of Sulfuric Acid and Polyvinyl Alcohol 73
- Wolkóber, Z., T. Holly, and G. Thurzó (Hungary). The Interaction of Aromatic Amines and Polyvinyl Chloride 79
- Geyderikh, M. A., B. E. Davydov, B. A. Krentsel', I. M. Kustanovich, L. S. Polak, A. V. Topchiyev, and R. M. Voytenko (USSR). The Production of Polymeric Materials Which Exhibit Semiconductor Properties 85
- Mikes, J. A., and L. I. Kovács (Hungary). Chemical Properties of Bipolar Ion-Exchange Resins 93
- Rabek, T. L., and J. Morawiec (Poland). Effect of the Structure of Organic Amino Compounds on the Properties of Anion Exchange Resins From Polystyrene 102

Card 4/13

158070

39446
S/081/62/000/012/054/063
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Sikorski, Ryszard T., Rabek, Tadeusz I., Skwara, Jan

TITLE: Preparation of polyacrylates of polyvalent metals and tests
on their application as desiccants

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 605; abstract
12P220 (Tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6, no. 5, 1961,
133-136)

TEXT: Optimum conditions for polymerization of acrylonitrile in a reducing
medium (persulfate-pyrosulfate) are established; temperature of 50°C;
time 2.5 hours; yield 79%. A mixture of 1 mole of polyacrylonitrile with
1.2 moles of NaOH in 600 ml of water is heated for 13 hours at 110°C until
the colour has disappeared, neutralized with 0.5 N HCl to pH 8,
150 ml CH₃OH added, filtered off, the precipitate washed with CH₃OH
until Cl⁻ has been completely removed and a 9% yield of polyacrylic acid
(I) is obtained. By varying the amount of NaOH, the temperature and the
reaction time, yields of 85-96% of I are obtained. Tests were carried
Card 1/2

Preparation of polyacrylates of ...

S/081/62/000/012/054/063

B158/B101

out on esterification of salts of I. A solution of 0.18 moles of K salt of I in 80 ml water and 0.18 moles of iso-C₃H₇Br are boiled for 8 hours, 200 ml of C₂H₅OH are added, the precipitate filtered off by suction, and washed with C₂H₅OH until Br⁻ has been removed; the ester yield is 34%.

In the case of a 50% excess of iso-C₃H₇Br and reaction times of 15 and 23 hours, the ester yields are 57 and 83%, respectively. It is found that Co, Mn, Pb, and Al salts of I are insoluble. Co, Mn, and Pb salts of I when introduced into films of oil accelerate drying by 35%, while usual desiccants do so by 65%. Al salts give the films a dull hue.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

31464
G/004/61/008/012/001/002
D029/D109

15.8070

AUTHORS: Sikorski, R.T., Rabek, T.I., and Skwara, J.

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of polyacrylic acid salts of multivalent metals

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 8, no. 12, 1961, 591-593

TEXT: Esterification of Na-polyacrylate with i-propylbromide produces ester salts with a degree of esterification of 34% if the mol ratio of reagents amounts to 1:1 (reaction time 8 hrs). If the mol ratio amounts to 1:1.5 and the reaction time is 15 or 23 hrs, a degree of esterification of 57 or 84% is obtained. Salts of the polyacrylic acid with multivalent metals contain only approximately 10% of free carboxylic groups. Ester salts have nearly the same properties as analogous polyacrylates. Polyacrylates used as driers shorten the drying time of oil varnish only by 35%. Qualitative tests showed that Al-polyacrylate can be used as dulling agent. The authors conducted the examination in order to obtain the synthesis of some polyacrylic acid salts and to investigate their properties and possibilities of use. Conclusions: 1) If an aqueous solution of potassium polyacrylate reacts with i-propylbromide, a partial ester of the polyacrylic acid is obtained. The Card 1/2 X

Synthesis and properties...

31164
G/004/61/008/012/001/002
D029/D109

degree of esterification depends on the mol ratio of the reagents and on the reaction time. 2) The obtained Co-, Mn-, Pb-, and Al-polyacrylates are insoluble and infusible, independent of the mol ratio polymer/metal. 3) Emulsions of such salts in oil varnishes speed up the drying process to a lesser extent than classical driers. 4) Salts of polyacrylic acid with multivalent metals or their partial esters can be used as catalysts or pigments. 5) Polymers chlorinated in presence of Al-polyacrylate catalyst have better properties (higher stability, no metal in the product) than polymers chlorinated in the presence of corresponding salts. There are 8 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads: H. Mark, and H. Fikentscher, US Pat. 1964417.

ASSOCIATION Institute for Chemistry and Technology of Plastics of the Wroclaw Institute of Technology

Card 2/4

RABEK, T. I.; LINDEMAN, J.; BREKIESZ, B.

The new chelate carboxyl cation exchange resin and its specific adsorption. Bul chim PAN 9 no.9:555-560 '61.

1. Laboratory No. 10, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by T. Urbanski.

L 12306-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EDS ASD Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW

S/081/63/000/005/063/075

(63)

AUTHOR: Rabek T. and Prot, T.

TITLE: Polycondensation of 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylpropane with phenyl-dichlorophosphonate in solvents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 577, abstract 5572
(Polimery, tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, 1962, vol. 7, no. 5,
171 - 175)

TEXT: The polycondensation of 4,4'-dihydroxyphenylpropane (I) with $C_6H_5OP(O)Cl_2$ (II) in a solution was investigated. A mixture of measured amounts of I, II solvent and additives (pyridine, catalysts) are boiled in a current of N_2 or CO_2 . The obtained polymer (Yield~85 %) appears as colorless or pale yellow brittle tar ($m.p.\sim 75^\circ C$). The best solvents for the reaction are high boiling aromatic compounds, as for instance di- and trichlorbenzenes (called hereafter III and IV). The highest reaction rate was observed in III with concentration of reagents of 1 mole/liter in equimolar amounts of I and II. In IV the reaction rate is greatest with 2 moles/liter. Maximum yields are in III (~ 95 %) and IV (~ 75 %) in concentration of 1 mole/liter. An

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Polycondensation of.....

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excess of II decreases the reaction rate, not influencing the yield. Data are presented on the influence of various factors on the viscosity of product. CaCl_2 , MgCl_2 and Mg were studied as catalysts. The best results were obtained with Mg. With 0.5 g/liter of Mg the optimum concentration of reagents in benzene is 0.5 moles/liter and in III it is 0.375 moles/liter. Molecular weight of polymer changed from 2000 to 2500. A. Myshkin.

[Abstracor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RABEK, Tadeusz J.; PROT, Tomasz

Interfacial polycondensation of 2,2'-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane with phenyl dichlorophosphate. Rocznik chemii 37 no. 7/8:747-756 '63.

1. Department of Plastics Technology, Technical University,
Wroclaw, and Institute of Plastics, Warsaw.

RABEK, Tadeusz, I., prof. mgr inz.; MORAWIEC, Jan, mgr inz., asystent

Synthetic ion exchangers. Pt.7. Chemia Wroclaw no.10:83-
91 '64.

1. Head, Department of Technology of Plastics of Wroclaw
Technical University (for Rabek). 2. Institute of Physiological
Chemistry of the School of Medicine, Wroclaw (for Morawiec).
Submitted March 1963.

RABEK, Tadeusz; KOLARZ, Bozena

Low-molecular formaldehyde polymers. Pt.1. Chemia stosow
8 no.4:431-438 '64.

1. Department of Technology of Plastics of the Technical
University, Wroclaw.

RABEK, Tadeusz, J.; PROT, Tomasz, dr

Preparation and properties of some new polyesters of phosphoric acid. Polimery tworz wielk 9 no.12:513-516 D '64.

1. Department of Technology of Plastics of the Wroclaw Technical University (for Rabek). 2. Institute of Plastics, Warsaw (for Prot). Submitted March 14, 1964.

KUKHARSKIY, M.[Kucharski, M.]. ed.; LINDEMAN, Ya.. red.;
MAL'CHEVSKIY, Ya.[Malczewski, J.], red.; RABEK, T.,
red.; SEDOV, L.N.[translator]; FILIPPENKO, L.K.
[translator]; DANILEVICH, T.A., red.

[Laboratory work in the chemistry and technology of polymeric
materials. Translated from the Polish] Laboratornye raboty po
khimii i tekhnologii polimernykh materialov. Moskva, Khimia,
1965. 393 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 45851-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6029091 (4) SOURCE CODE: GE/0004/66/000/006/0330/0332

AUTHOR: Rabek, T. I.; Kucharski, M.; Skowronski, T.; Wojaczynska, Maria;
Zuchowska, Danuta

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TITLE: Copolymerization of butadiene with styrene to products of low molecular weight

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SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 13, no. 6, 1966, 330-332

TOPIC TAGS: mixed polymerization, butadiene, oligomer, polymer cross linking

ABSTRACT: The following optimum conditions are suggested for the polymerization of butadiene with styrene (with the composition given in parts by weight): 75 butadiene, 25 styrene, 5 sodium, 100 benzene, 30 dioxane, 0.2 sodium isopropylate. Polymerization temperature ranges from 60 to 70C; the reaction time is 8 hr.; molecular weight of the copolymer is 307 and the temperature jump at cross-linking is 20C. The copolymer yield is a function of temperature; it is lower

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between 50 and 70C in an inert solvent than at temperatures above 70C. The addition of ether and dioxane results in higher styrene quantity in the copolymer. The effect is higher with dioxane (18 to 27%) than with ether (14 to 16%). The increase of ether and dioxane from 10 to 50 (pt. wt.) lowers the molecular weight. The cross-linking capacity of the copolymer is independent of the amount of styrene in it (within the range from 20 to 28%) and of the molecular weight, although it depends on the share of 1, 2-structure in the copolymer. The content of the 1, 2-structure is markedly affected by dioxane during copolymerization. The optimum cross-linking parameters are: a 120C temperature, and a 1-hr reaction time followed by heating at 150C for 5 hr. The product obtained represents a cross-linked polymer, insoluble in organic solvents and nonexpandable. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables. [Based on author's abstract] [DR]

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